helongs, the a conditions, but which thus gracefully united form their separate sanditions, but daristocratic Dress Hat. The SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of twenty new ones designed and manufactured for the present season, and comprising such a variety of shapes, shades, qualities, sizes and prices that no head or taste can possibly be unsuited. Business men, sporting men, travelers, fashionable men, and in short all men will find in the immense assortment just the stricle they desire. The STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found Hats from Panana, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home-manufactured articles. The

be found rise. Ac., as well as an extensive associated factured articles. The Children's Fancy Hat Department Children's Fancy Hat Department has just been replenished with a full Summer stock, imported and bome-manufactored, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the senson which are more graceful and becomin to juveniles then any that have preceded them. The GENTLEMES' AND BOYS CAP DEPARTMENT is replenished with every variety of traveling, sporting an fancy Capa, Boys' dress and school Capa, &c. fancy Capa, &c. fancy Capa, Boys' dress and school Capa, &c. fancy Capa, Boys' dress and

SUMMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN,

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAT.

Also, a plain dress Coator Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class wearers each successive season of its introduction by uz. In the Ruffing Department, (known as Soft Hatting.) will be displayed the skill and taste of our FRENCH FARRICANT,

whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shop, will render our large and varied assortment complete.

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY. A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the atter-tion of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Havs, just finished, among which are the "Young America" and fine White Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as dura-bility, together with our annal large variety of Men's, Boy's and Children's Straw Hays, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price by the case or dozen.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c .-Buyers have a great advantage in d-aling with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the percentage. Hence in buying Lace Curratus, Cornicas and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of Kelty & Feredeson, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoy the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

THE SHOW OF THE SEASON.—Next to Baby Shows, come naturally, Doll Shows. At ROGERS's there is the largest collection of dressed and unacrossed Dolls in the worldwarping in size from half an inch in length to that of full grown Bebles. Children supplied on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—A firsh assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods and Traveling Baskets.

BAREGES, BAREGE ROBES, JACONETS.-S. & M. E. Towle & Co. will offer to-day elegant Berege and Jaconet Robes, astin plaid and rich printed Bareges, Paris printed Jaco-nets and Organdies, at great reduction, COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 231 Grand-st.

OUR SUMMER MANIFESTO.-We have the pleasure to amounce, in advance of all competitors, the receipt of the SUMMER PARISIAN PASSIONS for GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, and their re-production by our cutters and operators in the most varied, extensive and elegant stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in New-York. Prices have been put down to sait the times, and as they are the lowest ever known in the trade, no deviation will be made from the figures conspicuously affixed to every garment. P. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Rassauct.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estabishment, No. 23 Broadway, 3d door above the Astor House, are more than repaid for the trouble of secending one flight of stairs in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready-made Garments to be procured, sales of which are being made at wholesale prices. Wh. T. JENNING. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 577 and 579 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UCTION SALE of SVOCKS and BONDS will take place THIS DAY, 124 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particu-re see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can are see his advertisement in another co-be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

THE PRICE OF BOARD at our respective Hotels this TRUE OF DOARD at our respective Hotels on and after this date will be Two Dollars and Fifty Gents pe day.

TREADWELL, ACKER & Co., St. Nicholas Hotel.
HIRAM CRANSTON, New York Hotel.
O. C. PUTNAM, Clarenton Hotel.

New York, June 9, 1955.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.-We will Goods AT REDUCED PRICES.—We Will
fer this marning our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress
Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to close them before
the receipt of Fall Goods. In the following departments we
will offer great bargains—Siks of every style, Barges, Grenadines, Tissues, Shawis of every description, French Muslins,
Embroideries Ribbons, Linens, Mourning Goods, Gloves, Travcling Dress Goods, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Breadway, has the sele agency of T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS, with and without the Addian, Jacon CHICKERING, HALLETT & CUMSTON'S and WOODWARD & BROWS'S PIANOS, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climats. They are the best Boston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retait, with a liberal discount for cash.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS,
LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE.
Parties (out of the City of New-York) wishing to Manufacture those Lights have now the opportunity of so doing. For terms, &c., address or apply to

No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.-\$1,000 damages were SEWING MACHINES.—\$1,000 damages were swarded to us in the United States Chemit Court in Now-York, May 28, 1833, against the Exce sior Sowing Machine Company, for infringing three of our petents. All persons are cautioned against buying or using any of the inferior Sowing Machines of other manufactorics, against which numerous suits are now commenced. SINCRE'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved so as for mowith out noise and with half the exertion formarily required. Satisfactory references given that those Machines will perform every kind of work. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGRE & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

IRON BEDSTEADS .- JANES, BEEBE & Co., No. 356 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers of folding and plain fron Bedsteads, for Hospitals, Seminaries, &c., and a very neat style for family use, arranged for munketo bars. Bronzed Hat Racks and Chairs, Gilt Brackets, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work—Fountains, Vasses, &c.—for gradens.

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-DROWS, bused the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Wachington, D. G., can be found only at No. 338 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HORACE WATERS.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hark Mattresses Fratter Beds, Paillasses, Cots, Bedstrads, Blankers, and Compostrass, at No. 150 Chathamett, comer Malberry, Wholesale and retail.

Martin Willard, Agent.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL from which the glutinous matter has been abstracted, by a new ty-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter; will burn longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for burn-ing or lubricating, better and 20 per cent cheaper than any Olls in market.

Store Nos. 23 and 30 Frankfort-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Purge the system at this season with a few doses of this wonderful medicine, so as to purify the blood, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the first and stomeol, and thus remove all langering signs of disease. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 32 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 34 Strand, Lendon, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62] cents, and \$1 per box.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY! TERRIBLE MORTALITY

NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 5 Courtlands-et., 2

New-York, Aug. 2, 1552.

This may certify that I have tried Parsons a Co. 2" Late Externinator." and find it the best acticle I have ever use for destroying rais and reaches, having used all other rat exterminators.

CLINTON HOTEL, NEW YORK, July 15, 155...

MESSRE PARSONS & Co.; We have used your exterminator of our memises with entire success. annihilating both coetynoide.

our premises with entire success, annihilating both cockrosche and rets, to our surprise and gratification, with but one application.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Barciny st., agents.

5,000 of those \$10 Wies always on hand at the manufactory of Manuscratt & Co., No. 27 Madden-lane. Gon themen in want of a good Wide or Tourset can got a better as ricle at the above establishment for \$10 than is sold at the ex-travagent Broadway stores for \$25. Book and front Bratto-Bands, Cruts, &c. Copy the malress.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DVE .- Claims are nothing without they are verified by experimental tors. Call at No. 6 Actor House and witness the magical effects of this preparation. In ten minutes a head as red as a poppy becomes a glorious brown or reven black. Call and are. Manufactured, soid and applied at No. 6 Actor House.

Who Can Doubt?—Read the following, and be convinced that "Hoortanto's Granan Bittens" never fail to cure the wear case of Dyspepcias:

Henry C. Sheldon, Troy, N. Y., Dec. Sci. 1836, said—"From careful observation, I sut coorthoed that your Hoofland's German Elifers is a better article than H—'s, K—'s, W—'s, B—'s, &c. One gentleman, troubled with Dyspersia, who has purchased haif a docen of the bitters, says! 'It is the only article he bas found that has afforded him relief.' Now he is in a fair way of recovery."

Rudlong & Saunders, Ruffale, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1950, said: "We know from experience, inving used it in our own families, that Dr. Hoofland's German Eliters are all and more than they are recommended to be."

For sale by Druggis's and dealers everywhere.

In the days of famous Wellington,
A long time ago,
The mice and rate, pursued by cats,
Han flightened to end fro.
But Live's Pill is sare to kill, my melals simply show,
Rate in a trice, as well as mice, that scamper to and fro.
The Pills and "I ton's Magneric Powoning."

SHAS-INDIA and LYONS SILKS, at COLUMBIAN Hatt, No. 231 Grandes .—10 places pickly Canton Silks, choic patterns at low prices; 250 places rich eatin piabl Lyons Silks 250 pieces stripe Silks; 350 do solid colors and calmoleon Silk from 50 cts. to 6; per yard.

S. & M. E. Towke & Co., No. 231 Grandes.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.

RANKIN'S OLD STAND.

No. 104 Bowery.

Summer Under-Garments cheaper than ever,
An unequaled assortment.

Eatsbushed in 1823.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 123 WILLIAM-ST.,

New York.

A complete stock of the above always on hand.

EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

Dr. S. S. Firch, author of " Six Lectures on onsumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-vy excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Acti-a, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males d Females. Consultation free.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1855.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

KANSAS.

Gen. Pomeroy, an Agent of the Emigrant Aid Company of New-England, lately addressed a public meeting in Boston concerning the progress of the effort to settle Kansas by free emigrants and to secure free institutions for the future State. Amid the many discouraging facts which for months past we have had to chronicle upon this subject, it is cheering to receive the positive assurances which Gen. Pomeroy gives upon the other side. His statements are substantially as follows :

Like all other new territories Kansas has its centers which must direct the history and social order of the future State. By centers we mean the towns or villages in which public sentiment is developed and purified by argument, before it radiates into the less populous districts. There are in Kansas at the present time eight

prominent towns, namely: Lawrence, Topeka, Pawnee, Boston, Ossawatemie, and Grasshopper Falls-of the names of the other two we are not informed. The right points are occupied and controlled by Northern workingmen. They have their mills, and their machinery-their churches, and newspapers. With the exception of Council City, there is not another center of influence or trade in Kansas. Thus it will be seen that while the Atchison gang have carried two elections, they have not built one town. Their voters having fulfilled the labor for which they were hired, have returned to their homes in Missouri, leaving the work of building towns, improving lands, and erecting public works to the industry and enterprise of Northern men. On the 22d ult. Lawrence chose, by a majority of 288 against 20, a Free State delegation to the Legislature, while Boston, before it was 24 hours old, vindicated its name by electing a Free State Counselor, and three Free State delegates. And this was done in the teeth of an opposition of braggart hirelings imported for the occasion from Missouri. There was but little noise concerning this victory, and no bluster. But its effects will be evident in the legislation of the Territory; it proves that, regardless of the assumptions of those who were elected by treachery and violence, the people may yet form and control their own institutions.

With great quietness the emigrants from the North have gone on in the preparatory work, building towns, clearing lands, and giving a foundation to their enterprize. The noise and bluster made by the negro-drivers, combinations have not retarded them. They now hold the centers from which public opinion in the State must radiate, and by which it will be controlled. The temporary legislation of the disciples of Atchison, as Gen. Pomeroy thinks, will scarcely be felt by those who repudiate it, and whatever may be its action, it cannot interfere with the integrity of the State, or the progression of its inhabitants. For every noisy demonstration on the part of the "Oligarchy," there will be a mill erected, a farm cleared, a church or schoolhouse built. And when the time comes for an expression of opinion on the great question of human rights, it will be found that the men of thoughtful purpose are not behindhand in action, when that action on their part becomes

an imperative necessity. There can be no doubt that the Emigrant Aid Company of New-England has proved a very active ally of Freedom in Kansas. The silent action of its members has led many persons to suppose that it was ineffective as an organization; such however is not the case. It has noiselessly gone on extending its operations, and we are assured has thus far fulfilled all that its founder one year ago proposed to accomplish. Satisfied with the progress they have made, the New-England Company now desire to go further, and are at present appealing for more extensive stock subscriptions in order to carry out a more general system of emigration during the present Summer. The necessity of an increase in numbers of Free-State residents in the territories is plainly apparent, and with the assistance of those favorable to the cause it is expected that before another year the number of influential towns in the Territory will be doubled. And thus while "Douglas," Leavenworth, and the other towns erected to sustain a lawless inhumanity have rapidly passed into decadence, whole villages have sprung up to reward the Northern industry which planned and erected them. The blight which appears to have fallen on the local habitations of Slavery accompany it in its emigration, and prevent its being perpetuated; while the healthful action of free labor and free institutions carries with it a motive power which if duly sustained and furthered will eventually succed in eradicating a gigantic social evil, even as the ax of the emigrant clears away the forests of the West. All that is necessary is devoted and persistent action on the part of the friends of Freedom. With that the Territory may be saved; without it it must be lost.

THE FATAL SIEGE.

By a rather laborious sifting of the British, French, Belgian and German journals received by the last steamer we are enabled to inform our readers with some precision what was the state of the siege-operations at Sevastopol up to the date of the last report. In truth, since our last examination of the facts of the case, hardly may advance has been made. The progress of the besiegers is exceedingly slow, and appears to be carried on more by fits and starts than by regular and steady steps. Thus a comparatively great activity was shown in the attack upon the Flagstaff bastion, since the Russian counter-guard was carried at the beginning of May, by which the works of the Freuch were

main ditch was all but reached by this successful operation, and the turning of the parapets against the Russians, the securing the new establishments against enfilading and rear fire, the connecting it with the trenches in the rear, completed under a close and heavy fire from front and flank and partially even from the rear, does great credit to the bravery and skill of the French engineers and sappers engaged in this work. As we have said before, the Flagstaff bastion can be carried any time the French choose to assault it. Even the lowered tone of the Russian account admits as much, and seems to prepare the public for such an event; but whether the loss inevitable in such an assault will be outweighed by the advantages it will secure, is very doubtful. At any rate the Flagstaff, though connected with the main rampart, may be considered, from the commanding ground in the rear and from its own projecting position, as a mere outwork, the taking of which will admit of the main wall being attacked on this particular point. A redoubt situated a little westward of the Flagstaff in front of the retired curtain connecting the latter with the Central bastion (No. 3 of the Russians, the Flagstaff is their No. 4, the Redan their No. 5, Malakoff their No. 6), is still in the hands of the Russians, as Gorchakoff's report up to the sixth of May distinctly Of the operations on the allied right attack-

against the Redan, Malakoff and their respective outworks-we have still less definite accounts, as the British newspaper-correspondents profess to abstain from details on military grounds. That the trenches are pretty close to the Russian works, is evident from the great loss the British engineers have suffered since the reopening of the active siege. Out of 60 officers 31 are killed or invalided, or have died by sickness, and most of them were lost in the trenches. New batteries are being constructed, and it was expected that the fire might be opened again about the end of May, from positions far nearer and consequently far more dangerous to the Russians than the last time. Yet, until the Mamelon is taken and fortified by the Allies, and the Russians expelled from Mount Sapun, nothing decisive can be undertaken against the main rampart on that side.

The inner defenses of Sevastopol are stated by the Russians to have been brought to a high degree of efficiency. Not only are the different bastions of the main rampart provided with coupures or second lines of defense to the rear, so that in case the enemy gets hold of one of them, he still finds himself cut off from the town and even from the adjoining portions of the main rampart, but a general and continuous second line is completed, running in the subarb of Karabelnaya (east of the Inner Harbor), about 150 to 200 yards behind the main rampart and parallel to it, while in the place itself it separates the close-built inner town from the stray buildings descending toward the main ramparts, and all but battered down by the French fire. Finally, the large, solid free-stone buildings of the inner town and of the dockyard and other naval establishments of Karabelnaya, which are said to be quite uninjured by the bombardment, have been connected by a labyrinth of masonry barricades forming as many batteries, while the houses themselves have been crenulated for musketry, and where practicable for artillery too. Thus a second Saragossa has been prepared, but upon scientific principles, and with all the advantages offered by accomplished engincering skill; and if this last stronghold should ever be attacked by the Allies it will no doubt be defended with the same bravery as Saragossa was, but with infinitely more system

and ability. What under these circumstances

an assault must lead to need not be stated. Meantime the return of warm and wet weather has revived the forms of sickness peculiar to Spring and Summer in that climate. Cholera and ague have reappeared in the allied camp-as yet with no great violence, but severe enough to serve as a warning of what is in store for the army. The missma from the mass of decomposing animal matter buried only a few inches below the ground all over the Chersonese has begun to make itself observable. The correspondent of The London Times gives a description of some portions of the camp situated among the graves, and of the exhalations rising when the sun shines upon them, which is calculated to excite the worst fears for the health of the army as soon as the hot weather shall have once fairly set in. Everybody knows the terrible effect produced upon health in hot climates by the presence of decaying animal matter. Where the mass of this is so enormous, where the living are so closely packed together on the graves of the dead as on the Chersonese, that effect must be awful. Besides, the graves are extremely shallow, the bodies hardly covered over with a few inches of earth. Of disinfectants, too, there is a scant supply-not enough, indeed, to be of the smallest perceptible use in se enormous a burying ground. How the Allies can expect to carry

MR. LOUIS BONAPARTE.

on the siege under such circumstances it is

impossible to imagine. And it may well be

doubted whether the preservation of their

works during the approaching campaign in the

which it must occasion.

A writer in The Independent, who evidently belongs to that class of mortals whom the Rev. Sydney Smith used to call noodles, is greatly distressed because the newspapers of this country will not varnish the character of Louis Benaparte. No journal which offends in this way, however, lies so heavy upon his conscience as THE TRIBUNE an organ, as he is pained to think, of the most rabid and ultra radicalism.

Our habit of telling the truth about the Emperor of the French does not accord, it seems, with this individual's notions of international comity. He does not deny a word of anything that we have said, but argues that it had better not be said. He does not deny that for the greater part of his early life Mr. Louis Bonaparte was an adventurer and a vagabond, too conceited or too lazy to earn an honest living by his labor; he does not deny that up to the very day of his marriage, almost, that personage was living in a course of open licentiousness; he does not deny that the same person became a candidate for the Presidency of France on the avowed ground that he was a sincere republican, but as soon as he was elected began to intrigue against the Republic; he does not deny that as President he took the most solemn oath of fidelity to the republican constitution, which oath he openly

does not deny that Louis Bonaparte made himself Emperor by a flagrant usurpation, in the execution of which he caused innecent citizens to he shot down in the streets by hundreds, and caused eminent men, against whom there was no charge of crime or conspiracy, to be seized in their beds by drunken soldiers, and transported without a moment's notice beyond the

None of these things does this writer deny, and yet he arraigns THE TRIBUNE for presuming to speak of the facts as they are. Because we say that this successful gambler is, precisely what his acts declare him to be, a libertine, a vagrant, a perjurer, an assassin, and a traitor to liberty, we are denounced as inveterate and bitter radicals, animated by malignant purposes and wishing to exasperate the animosities of the French people. But let us tell Mro Noodle that such accusations will not turn us from our course. His Magnus Apollo may extinguish the French Press at the point of the bayonet; he may dietate to the Press of Belgium; he may cause the English Press, even including The London Times. to eat its words; but the American Press is still free, and will persist in bringing his deeds to the judgment of public opinion.

Louis Napoleon, says Noodle, is the chosen representative of the French nation, and as such ought to be treated with courtesy and respect. But this is just what we do not believe. He is the representative of French bayonets, but not of the popular mind or heart. The votes given for him at the pretended election got up to confirm his usurpation no more express the real sentiments of the nation than the votes in Kansas, at the late Missouri raid, express the sentiments of the actual settlers. It was our fortune to have been in Paris when the election for Deputies was held, a few months after the coup d'etat of December, and we saw how those things were managed. We saw that the whole affair was a bare-faced contrivance of the government to give a kind of popular sanction to the men it had selected as Deputies-or rather as clerks to register its decrees.

The poll we attended was held on the inside of the Hospital of the Invalides. All the old soldiers of the establishment were marched in regular files to the small room in which the box was to deposit their votes. They were all furnished immediately afterward with tickets headed Candidature du Goucernment to distribute to everybody who might choose to vote them. But not a ticket for the opposition was to be had inside or outside of the building. After we had left the place, and had proceeded up one of the streets about half a mile, a poor fellow sneaked out from behind a tree toward us, and with much embarrassment and much furtive looking about him to see if he was watched, handed us a ballot for a republican candidate.

We have no doubt it was the same at all the other polling-places in the city. We know at any rate that considerable bodies of armed troops were quartered near each of them under a pretense of being ready to quell any disturbance that might occur, but in reality as political agents either to overawe the populace by their presence, or to use their influence with friends and acquaintances in behalf of the reigning powers. Now such proceedings may, in the estimation of the Noodles, have the force of an election, but with others they will pass for what they were-a mere fraud of the Government in order to induce an impression abroad of its overwhelming popularity.

The truth is that the party in power in France can always get a large seemingly popular vote in its favor, as is proved by the fact that every Government that has existed for the last fifty years has been able to show a triumphant majority at the polls. The Administration is so thoroughly centralized that with five hundred thousand civil functionaries scattered all over the land, and nearly five hundred thousand paid soldiers distributed in the same way-who always go for these who are in-it is easy to secure any number of suffrages. Yet on the very heels of such elections we have seen the whole Government routed, horse, foot and dragoons,

by an insurrection of the people. That Louis Napoleon is liked by the shopkeepers-that he is even tolerated by others in the fear of revolution we admit, but that he would be the choice of the people of France if they were allowed a free expression of their will, we do not admit. He is thoroughly despised and detested by every thinking and conscientious man in the Empire-he awakens no enthusiasm among the lower orders, as we know from having witnessed some of his public appearances; and he is sustained solely by the corruption of the army, by the influence of the priests who accept him as a pis aller, and by the selfish timidity of the traders, whose convictions follow the rise and fall of the markets. He manages his affairs under these circumstances with wonderful tact, but he has yet exhibited none of those higher qualities which an honest man ought to admire and respect. It is only needles who prostrate themselves to the virtue of success.

BURNING A NEGRO ALIVE.

When the naturalist is shown a bone or two field can be worth the heavy destruction of life of a defunct species he can make up the entire animal scientifically; when a medal of antiquity is exhibited it not only explains to the connoisseur of the sacred verdigris much of the ordinary history of its period, but also as an index of civilization sheds light on the arts generally; when Leverrier knew of a certain number o planets and asteroids in certain orbits, he imagined another asteroid by the doctrine of attractions, repulsions and compensations. Se. too, in the moral world, when one wrong is perpetrated, it presupposes a combination or body of other wrongs; and yet more, a system of wrong prophecies, a steady train of exaggerations, a world of extraordinary evils.

If therefore we had no means of knowing the facts of Southern Slavery, we should by scientific deduction affirm that it was attended with the hideous cruelties which marked that of Greece and Rome. Given, a certain number of slaves, and we would pronounce that a certain per centage were barbarously treated. If we had not the facts before us of the periodical burnings all ve of negro criminals, we should run no risk in asserting that they existed. Apropos, accordingly, of this, our readers may recall the notice that we gave of a negro-burning near Natchez which was vehemently denied by the journals of the locality where we placed it, and those notorious presses of the North which are devoted to the institution of Slavery opened their gates of wrath advanced at one single bound 150 yards. The | violated as soon as he saw it was safe do so; he | upon us. But it soon came out that the state-

ment which we gave (second-hand, by the way) had only erred as to the date of the occurrence. The negro had been burned at the place and under the circumstances, but some time previously to the date given in our statement.

Most events of this sort, we take it for grante!, are never recorded; and when recorded they may be dispatched in a paragraph like that which follows respecting such a burning in Alabama. The Mobile Register of June 1 gives, on the authority of The Linden Jeffersonian, the particulars of a negro-burning-one of those awfully barbarous punishments which must take place so long as two hundred thousand people claim to own four millions as chattels and

"NEGRO BURNED. - A gentleman just from Gaston Sumter County, informs us, says The Linden Jeffer-sonian, that the negro boy that murdered Miss Thorn-ton, near Gaston, a few weeks since, was on last Friton, near Gaston, a few weeks since, was on last Fri-day burned to death on the same spot where he perpe-trated the horrible deed. Failing to procure a jury for his trial among the indignant citizens of Sumter, the venue had been changed to Greene. Learning these facts, a large number of citizens repaired to the jail of Sumter, got the boy out, carried him to the spot as mea-tioned above, and burned him in the presence of a large crowd of persons assembled to witness the ex-ception? Here is a regular auto-da-fe by a lynch-law

rowd. If Slavery be right, it is right lynchlaw and all. To sustain the one is to sustain the other also. The burners of this man are not guilty of any enormous and inconceivable wickedness. It is the institution we regard with horror and not its tools and victims.

THE ISSUE TO BE MADE.

Our advices from Philadelphia indicate the speedy drawing of the lines between Freedom and Slavery in the Know-Nothing organization. The Order is to split on this rock, and men North and South must make their election with which wing to identify themselves. There can be no neutrality. The secrecy of the Council cannot hide from popular indignation and overthrow men who betray free constituencies. A war of extermination against Northern doughfaces will be waged this year and the next in the Free States that will know no mercy and be fatal to the whole race. The North will have no fellowship with those who do not make the restoration of Freedom to Kansas-Nebraska the vital principle in their political creed. This much we undertake to say can be safely depended on.

The Courrier des Etats Unis enters into an elaborate defense of dueling as a social institution, by way, as it states, of resisting "the passionate impulses to which certain organs of public opinion seem disposed to yield, apropos of the rencontre which has just excited so lively an emotion at New-York." THE TRIBUNE being, so far as we are aware,

the only daily journal which has expressed a decided opinion on the subject, we may fairly presume that the argument of our cotemporary is intended specially for our benefit and that of our readers. In reply we can say that the question the Courrier seeks to raise is one long since settled both by the public opinion and the legislation of this State. Our law declares fighting a duel or leaving the State for the purpose of fighting one, or writing or knowingly carrying a challenge to fight one, to be criminal and punishable accordingly. Our cotemporary should understand that this law was not adopted hastily nor without due consideration. The discussion so far as we are aware, was ample, and in favor of dueling we imagine there is nothing new to be said; or certainly if there s, we are unable to find it in the reasons al-

eged by the Courrier. And as THE TRIBUNE has done nothing more in this case than to call or the enforcement of the law and to remind the ministers of justice of their duty, we fail to ce what passionate impulses we have been guilty of. Or must we understand the Courter as siming to convince the District-Attorney that he should not have the parties to this fight promptly arrested, indicted and brought to trial and punishment? Or does it desire to instruct the jury that the law is wrong and that though the crime is beyond dispute, the criminals ought to be instantly acquitted?

The Courrier instances the irreparable dishonor of a daughter or sister as among the special wrongs which the duel alone is competent to correct. In such a case does the death of the father or brother in equal combat with the seducer or ravisher make good the injury or even cause it to be forgotten by the world? Or-to take the ease of Leavenworth-will he, by dying from his wound, or becoming a cripple for life, wipe out the mortal insult for which he fought? Does he thus even prove his dues to be paid at the Shakespeare Club and establish himself in indisputable standing as a regular member?

The Courrier tells us that where duels are tolerated by the law and by public opinion manners are more refined and society is in a better state. The facts seem hardly to justify that opinion. For example, three centuries ago in France there were twenty duels where now there is one, and yet we dare say the Courrier would prefer the France of Louis Napoleon or even that of Henri V., in case of need, to the France of Francis I. Or who will pretend that society is less refined, and humane, and honorable, or that outrages and insults are more frequent at Boston, where a duel never happens, than at New-Orleans or Vicksburg where they happen every week?

In annihilating liberty, the first thing which modern tyrants aim to destroy is a free newspaper press. All European history, whether potical or ecclesiastical, proves this proposition. A prelate at London, on the discovery of Printing, paiffy said, "We must put down this new 'art, or it will put us down." Acting on that principle, medified of course by outside pressure, all the lay and clerical tyrants of the world proceed.

America-our own best-beloved, beglorified America, heiress of the Fourth of July and all its froth-offers no exception to the rule. Let any one try to print a free press In South Carolina, or Mississippi, or Texas. We are reminded by every Southern paper which we read of this truth: That the despotism of the South is quite as stringent in regard to the Press as that of France or Siberia. The destruction of The Parkville Luminary by the mob of Missouri nigger-drivers is a case in point. Acting on the seme principle The Texas State Times talks after this fashion respecting the San Autonio Zeitung, one of the ablest and best ournals printed in the German language in the United States:

"It is a matter of surprise to us that the citizens of San Antonio have telerated so long in their midst a nuisance like that of the 'Zeitung.' For our owns as much as we are opposed to 'mob-law,' we could all nothing to consure in the forcible removal of that page. There are some evils which the law cannot reach as the constraint of the law cannot reach as the constraint of the constra the existence of a 'masked battery' in a communi-like ours may readily be considered one of the The continuity of the San Antonio River to the 'Zcitung office' would facilitate, we think, the sap-pression of that paper. Pitch in."

We must put down the press or it will put u dewn, say the tyrants of the South now, as did those of the Church formerly. The poison is the same, though the bottle is differently labeled

The Boston Courier, Atlas and Advertiser, unas mously deny, adding various rhetorical decorations is the denial, that more than one hundred and thirteen alien paupers were sent home from Massachusetts du ing the Administration of Gov. Washburn. The At. las adds that it has not before objected to the law be cause the law had never been abused till now. The Advertiser, however, differing from The Atlas, states that abuses had occurred, and that it had condenned them and had condemned the law.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Saturday, June 9, 1855, The Naval Retiring Board will commence their deties on the 20th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown is still & Key West. Six seamen had deserted from the James town, and in attempting to arrest one of them named White, Licut. Armstrong was obliged to shoot him, but did not dangerously wound bim.

THE PORTLAND TROUBLES.
Boston, Saturday, June 2, 1855.
A post mortem examination by the Coroner's Jury to-day agreed with the verdiet of the other jury is regard to the death of Robbins, killed during the liquor riot at Portland. The case was then a journel to Monday, to receive further testimony as to whether his death was justifiable under the circumstances or not. THE CASE OF ARRISON.

THE CASE OF ARRISON.

ALBAY, Saturday, June 9, 1835,
On Thursday the District Court of Chio, in sessing in Cincinnati, granted a new trial to William H. Arricon, of infernal machine notoriety, convicted of mader, on the ground of misdirection in Judge Flyan's charge to the jury. The Court has remanded his case to the Court of Common Pleas for a new trial. It is supposed that an set of the Legislature transferring the business of a criminal court to the Court of Common Pleas is so defective as to be null and void, and that Arrison cannot therefore be tried by that court; and the District Court having adjourned to September next the order cannot be arrended. Should the ast referred to be void Arrison will probably be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus and thus escape punishment.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 8, 1855. By the arrival of the Corpus Christi we have intel-By the arrival of the Corpus Christi we have integence of an outbreak in Lanpassas, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna with orders to arrest some of the leading citizons of the place. The whole country is in arms. An attempt had been made to take Monterey. The Governor of Neuva-Leon had fied. Information reached Matamoras of the pronunciamiento of San Potosi, and on the 12th troops were preparing to leave that place to quelt the insurrection. Chihuahua is also reported to be on the eve of a revolution.

Advices from El Paso state that Santa Anna had ordered the arrest of M. Salizar of the Mexican Boandary Commission on charges of disrespect to superiors and want of energy.

and want of energy.

New-Obleans, Saturday, June 6, 1855.

The foreign advices by the Africa were published by the Associated Press this morning, but their effect on our Cotton market has not yet been developed. THE STEAMER BUCKEYE STATE ASHORE.

THE STEAMER BUCKEYE STATE ASHORE.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 9, 1855.

The steamer Buckeye State, early this morning, is a dense fog, ran on the rocks at Point Albino, 12 miles from here. The passengers were all taken off by a steam-tug from this city. Should the present wind increase there is danger that the vessel will go to piece. The Empire State broke a double hawser trying to pull her off to-day.

PROHIBITION IN ILLINOIS.

Cuicago, Saturday, June 9, 1855.
Sixty-six counties have been heard from, and they
give a very small majority against the prohibitory
law. The friends of the law have given up all hopes
of success, as the remainder of the counties to be
heard from are sure to give majorities against them.

ANTI-PROHIBITION MASS CONVENTION. LANCASTER, (Pa.,) Saturday, June 9, 1835.
An Anti-Prohibition Mass Convention was held here
to-day. It was very largely attended. The delegation from Berks County and the upper townships of
Lancaster County was over a mile in length.

ANOTHER AFFAIR OF HONOR Bosron, Saturday, June 9, 1855.

A duel was fought this afternoon in Roxbury between two French sailors. Pistols were used, but failing to kill, one of the parties rushed upon the other and stabbed him, but did not succeed in dispatching him. Both of the parties were arrested and are now in overclet.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 10, 1855.

The express train going north on the Canandaigus and Elmira Railroad was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon, killing a man named McKnight who was riding on the engine, and injuring several others.

DRAFTS FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 9, 1855.

Three drafts of \$8,500, drawn by J. Robb & Co. of New-Orleans, on W. Hoge & Co. of New-York, psyable to the order of Robert Park, were fraudently obtained to day from Mr. P. He offers a reward of \$1,500 for the apprehension of the rogues and the recovery of the drafts, and cautions all persons against purchasing them.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT QUEBEC. The arrivals from sea at this port for the pressat year up to this date are 262 less than at the same time last year, the deficiency in tunuage being 98,983 tuas. The decrease in passengers as compared with last year a 11,073, and the quarter's deficiency at the Custom-House upward of £20,000. Business generally continues very dull.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL. By the arrival of the Southern Mail, as late as due,
By the arrival of the Southern Mail, as late as due,
New-Orleans papers of Monday last are at hand, but
they contain no news of interest.
Secretary Guthrie has returned to Washington.

NO EPIDEMIC IN NEW-ORLEANS. New-Outeass, Friday, June 8, 1835.
The Board of Health has rescinded the resolution eclaring the cholera epidemic in the city.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES. Eastos, (Pa.,) Saturday, June 9, 1855.

A canal boat having on board two men and a boy
went over the Lehigh dam yesterday, and the bost
sinking all were drowned.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 8, 1855.

The Journal announces the declination of Jadge
Loring, the American candidate for Governor and the
nomination of Charles S. Morehead late Congression
as candidate in his stead. THE MAINE LAW IN THE COUNTRY .- A large meeting of the citizens of Orleans County, was held at the Court-House in Albien on the 2d of June, and resola-

Prehibitory law recently enacted by our Legislature.

tions passed in favor of enforcing and sustaining the

Prohibitory law recently enacted by our Legislature.
We make room for two of the series:

Resolved, That the Temperance Law shall be rigidly enlared in this County on the Fourth of July next, the first day of its taking effect, and every day thereafter. To this end we peake ourselves to do all in our power to encourage and said each and all of the officers charged with the exception of the law in the initial allectance of their averal during.

Resolved, That we recommend that the friends of Temperance chought unite in a grand celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, particularly as the gritous day is now into to be the Lysi signal for experience discutinalment from the giganic and devokating evice of the inquer traffic, and that to carry out this object a Counties of One from each town, together with four from the Village of Alhion, be appointed at this time to act in concert as a Law mittee of Arrangements for such celebration.